

Mimela glabra, Hope.

Glabra, supra viridis obscura, subtus æneo-viridis aurata et nitida, pedibus virescentibus. Caput cum antennis viride, capitulo nigricanti. Thorax utrinque binis punctis impressis. Scutellum subauratum. Elytra viridia; pygidium æneo-viride, nitidum, pectus auratum punctatum griseisque capillis obsitum. Segmenta abdominis purpurascens, transversa serie punctorum impressa. Pedes cum tarsis virescentes, femoribus et tibiis fortiter punctatis.

Long. lin. 7, lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

This insect, at first sight, might be considered as a small specimen of *Euchlora bicolor*. On examination it turns out to be a *Mimela*. It is the only species of my acquaintance that is without the punctures, so remarkable in the genera *Mimela* and *Euchlora*. It was given to me by Dr. Cantor, who obtained it from the territory of Assam.

IX. Notes on a Species of *Stylops*. By G. H. K.

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ON the 3rd of May, 1838, one of my brothers brought me two specimens of *Andrena convexiuscula*, from both of which I obtained a *Stylops*, which circumstance induced me to make immediate search for more of these bees, and I succeeded in capturing several, almost all either containing the larva of *Stylops*, or showing evident signs of a *Stylops* having escaped from them, but none with the perfect insect. However, on May 6th, I had the good fortune to capture a *Stylops* flying; and on the Tuesday following saw at least twenty flying about in a garden at Kingsdown, near Bristol, but so high from the ground that I could capture only about half a dozen. Since that time they have become gradually more scarce, and to-day (May 12th) I have not been able to see one.

The little animals are exceedingly graceful in their flight, taking long sweeps, as if carried along by a gentle breeze, and

occasionally (which, however, I have only observed in the first I caught) hovering at a few inches distant from the ground.* When captured they are exceedingly active, running up and down the sides of the bottle in which they are confined, moving their wings and antennæ very rapidly. Their term of life seems to be very short, none of those I have captured living above five hours; and one I extracted from a bee in the afternoon, was dead the next morning.

All the stylopized bees, both ♂ and ♀, I have taken, have manifested it by having underneath the fourth (invariably) upper segment of the abdomen a protuberance, which is scale-like, when the *Stylops* is in the larva state, but which is much larger and more rounded when the *Stylops* is ready to emerge. A bee gives nourishment generally to but one *Stylops*; but I have occasionally found two, and once three! larvæ in one bee.

* Their expanse of wing and mode of flight give them a very different appearance to any other insect on the wing.